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reading to any person who concerns himself with social questions. One can well imagine the fascination with which it will be studied by the devoted disciples of Marx.

The author's personal admiration for his theme is, however, something of a hindrance to a judicial treatment. Though in several cases he freely concedes that Marx's judgment was at fault, as shown by later events, yet these shadows in the picture serve but to bring his admiration more clearly into the foreground. He misses no opportunity to praise Marx as a world genius; he exhausts the vocabulary of appreciation. The comparison between Marx's work and Darwin's is a favorite of Mr. Spargo, as it was of Marx himself, despite the glaring contrast between the ways in which Marx and Darwin arrived at their main propositions and between the kinds of evidence they offered in demonstration. This humming accompaniment of praise, this constant odor of incense, must at times be irritating to most readers who will long now and then for a moment undisturbed to form an opinion for themselves on the basis of the facts given.

In questions of principle and theory, Mr. Spargo, as always, shows himself a painstaking and able student, but an unwavering disciple of Marx. Though frankly recognizing that the revisionists in the Socialist Party have gained in numbers and prestige, he has no place for revisionism in his own orthodox creed. Various passages throughout the book are given to controverted questions, and the last chapter, "His Achievements," is a systematic defence of the main articles of Marxism. Such arguments weigh down the book, but doubtless they will make good propagandist material and good tracts for the faithful. Altogether Mr. Spargo has accomplished in an excellent manner the objects he had in view, both those which were and those which were not worth the doing in the interests of historical and scientific truth.

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Socialism and Success: Some Uninvited Messages. By W. J. GHENT. (New York: John Lane Co. 1910. Pp. 252. \$1.00.)

To *Our Benevolent Feudalism*, which attracted some attention at the time of its appearance, and later, *Mass and Class*, Mr. Ghent has recently added *Socialism and Success*, a little volume of six essays comprising about forty-five thousand words. In the course of these essays he shows that success, by which is usually

meant high station and material reward, is mathematically impossible to the vast majority, and that the great social and economic evils, such as pauperism, concentration of wealth, decrease in real wages, and railroad abuses are on the increase in spite of all the efforts of the reformers. These latter have been making assaults ever since the Henry George uprising in 1886, yet they have practically nothing to their credit except the pure food law, and this was not an outcome of the struggle between capital and labor. Why child labor legislation and the laws regulating the employment of women and also those relating to men are not to be counted as gains we are not informed.

The cause of this failure Mr. Ghent finds in the fact that the would-be reformers fail to see that the struggle is not against wicked individuals and that it does not seek to terminate this or that special privilege, but that it is aimed against a class as the chief support of a brutal economic system. The revolt of to-day is simply the assault of the middle class on those more successful than themselves. They appeal to the workers to help them put some restraints on the magnate class, but they have no desire to abolish the system, for by it they hope to rise into the privileged class.

The remedy is public ownership of the means of production and distribution. This is socialism, which is defined as "the collective ownership and democratic management of the social means of production for the common good." Socialism seeks to perfect the industrial plant so as to increase the product and to distribute the product equitably. Administrative bodies, by a study of statistics, will determine what is wanted and will direct work accordingly.

This seems to be what the author means by industrial democracy. Certainly it is a different meaning from that given by most other writers, for example, Dr. Lyman Abbott, to whom it means ownership and management of any particular industry by the workers in that industry. We are told that socialism does not mean the abolition of private property, even in the smaller industries, nor absolute state ownership, nor absolute parity of pay, nor mandatory allotment of tasks, nor a tyrannous bureaucracy, nor the crushing of incentive, nor the disruption of the family; and it is clear that the author does not hold with Bebel and Engels for the abolition of the state. But we are given little on the positive side of socialism, such as may be found in the

works of Hillquit or Russell. Neither have we any striking contribution in the marshaling of facts, new or old, on the conditions which are the cause of the present unrest. However, the book furnishes entertaining and stimulating reading on the subject which it bears.

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NEW BOOKS

CHASE, L. *Plutocracy*. (New York: Grafton Press. 1910. Pp. 207. \$1.)

ELIOT, C. W. *The conflict between individualism and collectivism in a democracy*. Three lectures. (New York: Scribner. 1910. Pp. vi, 134. 90 cents.)

To be reviewed.

GEBHARD, H. *Le mouvement coöperatif en Finland, de 1889 à 1909*. Translated by Elie Bertrand. (Paris: H. Paulin et Cie. 1.50 fr.)

GOHRE, P. *Die deutscher Arbeiter-Konsumvereine*. (Berlin: Buch. Vorwärts. 1910. Pp. xii, 655. 12.50 m.)

A detailed study, based largely upon an examination of the records of a number of coöperative stores.

HILDEBRAND, G. *Die Erschütterung der Industrieherrschaft und des Industriesozialismus*. (Jena: Fischer. 1910. Pp. viii, 244.)

To be reviewed.

LEROSSIGNOL, J. E. *State socialism in New Zealand*. (New York: Crowell. 1910. Pp. ix, 311.)

To be reviewed.

TUGAN-BARANOWSKI, M. *Modern socialism in its historical development*. Translated from the Russian by M. I. Redmount. (London: Swan, Sonnenschein and Company. Pp. 240. 3s. 6d.)

To be reviewed.